

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M.  
the King.

## BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime—  
beef in a readily  
digestible form.

No. 15,925. 號五十二百九千五萬一第 日八十月三年元統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 7TH, 1909. 五拜禮 號七月五年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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**10,000 RECORDS.**

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**THE LARGEST AND MOST**  
**UP-TO-DATE STOCK**  
**IN THE FAR EAST.**

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

**KOWLOON HOTEL**

**THE ONLY FIRST CLASS**  
**ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS**  
**THE WATER.**

Cooking by  
**AN CHONG.**  
(Late Chief Cook for many years to late  
Mr. J. W. OSBORNE).

**O. E. OWEN,**  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1909. [a692]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

**THE GRAND HOTEL.**  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

**FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.**  
**COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.**  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

**BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.**  
Special arrangements for a long stay.  
**F. DOMBALLE** } Proprietors.  
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**LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
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**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
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Voeux Road Central.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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**PILSENER BEER.**  
**THE LEADING BEER IN THE**  
**FAR EAST.**

**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
[a35]

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909.

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DISPENSARY, and our charges are no higher than those of  
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HONGKONG.

DAY AND NIGHT TELEPHONE: 492. [a39]

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ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
<b>BRANDY</b> ★★★★★	\$22.50
"★★★★	20.00
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<b>WHISKY, PALL MALL</b>	20.00
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<b>BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.</b>	Qrs. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

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**DINING TABLES. CHAIRS. DESKS.**  
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**BEDROOM SUITES. WARDROBES.**

**FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP**  
**INSPECTION INVITED.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 9th April, 1909. [a53]

## **"CLAN MACKENZIE"** **SCOTCH WHISKY.**

**\$15.50 PER DOZ.**

AN OLD MATURED WHISKY OF FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.  
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**SOLE AGENTS.** [a34]

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Hydrographical Surveying, by Wharton  
and Field: New Enlarged and  
Revised Edition ..... \$17.00  
Modern Gas and Oil Engines, by F.  
Grover ..... 4.20  
The New Spirit in India, by H. W.  
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Personal Religion in Egypt, before  
Christianity ..... 2.25  
Three Plays of Shakespeare, by  
Swainburne ..... 2.25  
My Experiences in Cyprus, by Basil  
Stewart ..... 4.50  
Roman Life and Manners, by L.  
Friedlander ..... 4.50  
The Art of Modern Conjurery ..... 2.75  
Coles' Fun Doctor ..... 1.75  
Another Hardy Garden Book ..... 5.50  
The Fernandes Reciter: Popular and  
Humorous ..... 2.75  
Regulations Relating to the Examination  
of Engineers ..... 40  
Regulations and Suggestions as to the  
Survey of the Machinery of  
Steamships ..... 40

**NEW NOVELS \$1.75 EACH.**  
High Life in the Far East, by James Dalsiel:  
Author of "In the First Watch."  
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Adventures of Louis Blake, by Louis Becke.  
The Tempting of Paul Chester, by Alice  
and Claude Askew.  
The Crime on Canvas by F. M. White.  
Sir Morcombe's Marriage, by Florence  
Warden.  
The Capture of Paul Beck, by M. McDonnell  
Bodkin.  
The House Called Herriah, by "Rita."  
The Iron Heel, by Jack London.  
The Sin of Alison Daring, by L. G.  
Moberly.  
"This My Son" René Basin, by Mrs. Arness  
Gum.  
We of the Never Never, by Mrs. Arness  
Gum.  
The Conventionalists, by R. H. Benson. [a32]

## **NOTICES OF FIRMS**

**THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.**

I have To-day handed over Charge of the  
Company's Interests to M. B. A.  
**WENNINK.**  
N. G. M. LUYKX.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [709]

## **NOTICE**

I have This Day resumed my Business of  
SHAM AND GENERAL BROKER.  
**THOMAS I. ROSE**  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [684]

**THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.**

## **NOTICE**

**M. R. WALTER GEORGE DARBY** will  
take over the General Management  
of the Company's Business and affairs during  
my absence.  
**J. WHEELEY,**  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [686]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN**  
**SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

**STEN TING**  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
**TERMS VERY MODERATE.**  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]

**THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**

Have much pleasure in announcing further

**REDUCTIONS**

## **BUTTER PRICES**

FROM 1st MAY, 1909.  
"Buttercup" Brand 65 cents per lb.  
"Dairymaid" Brand 70 " "  
"Daisy" Brand 75 " "  
May be had in 1 lb Pats. [563]

## **SINGON & CO.**

**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-**  
**WARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING  
LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central  
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

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**POSTAGE STAMPS**  
AND  
**VIEW POST CARDS.**  
Just Received a Selection of  
BEN'S ILLUSTRATED  
**POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS**  
of Latest Edition, from \$1.75 to \$16 Each.  
SUGAR CORN SWEETS.  
Inspection Invited. [548]

## **INSURANCE**

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907**  
\$18,114,624.

Authorized Capital \$3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000 0 0  
Paid-up Capital 1,675,000 0 0  
II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

## **AUTOMATIC BROWNING**

**POCKET PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.**  
**WITH CHAMBER FOR 8 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.**  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

## **NEW CARTRIDGES.**

BY popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bores and Sizes.  
**SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED**  
**SHOTS.** From No. 10 to .588S. at \$6.47 and  
\$7.50 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES**  
and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.** [623]  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

## **TIME FLIES!**

**SO DOES YOUR OPPORTUNITY.**  
We have now only a few left of

**THE CELEBRATED**

**W. B. CORSETS.**  
**NUFORM AND ERECT FORM!**  
Most Popular in the World and worn by the  
leading Society Belles of Europe and America.  
ONLY TO BE HAD FROM

**HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.**

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [41]

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**

**STORE.**

Photographic Goods of every Description

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Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

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Cameras fitted with

"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "BOSS" & "ALDIS"

LENSSES.

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**A SPECIALITY.**  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

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**FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [a42]

## **KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.**

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a551]

## **"KINGSCLERE,"**

**PRIVATE HOTEL.**

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND

MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."

**ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water**

throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,

putting green and fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE. [a45]

## **"BRAESIDE,"**

**PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**STANDING** in its own grounds with Tennis

and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and

Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

## **ORIENTAL HOTEL**

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

A thoroughly first-class and up-to-date Hotel.

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort

to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to

M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a47]

## **"BOA VISTA"**

**(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH**

**CHINA).**

**MACAO.**

THE Hotel is under European manage-

ment and most strict supervision as to

food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for

a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers

paying a visit to the historical and picturesque

city of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to

and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both these centres.

Cable Address: "Boavista."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER. [a196]

## **VICTORIA HOTEL**

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.



## INTIMATION

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WATSON'S  
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE  
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GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

ROBT. PORTER & Co's  
BULL DOG BRAND  
GUINNESS' STOUT  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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ONLY communications relating to the news  
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of  
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No anonymously signed communications that  
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH 1909.

It has been a favourite subject of discussion in the Far East how far the secret societies which exist so largely in China and in any place to which the Chinese resort, undermine all effective government, and how far it might be possible, by firm action, to put them down. Experience seems to prove that when once a secret society has been fairly started, it is almost impossible by any efforts of the Government to put an end to it. Certainly such has been the fact in China. All efforts made by the authorities have really proved useless. In one way or another they are evaded; and, if it is felt that the measures taken against a given secret society are becoming somewhat embarrassing to it, the name is changed and the opposition to law and order goes on as before. Many who have had the welfare of China at heart, have despaired of any improvement in consequence of this cancer in the body politic, and, seeing the enormous power which well-known secret associations have constantly exercised, this feeling of despair would seem to be fully justified. It has been urged that the Chinese Government themselves are responsible for a great deal of the unsoundness that exists in this direction; and it cannot be denied that to some extent this is true. There have been abuses on the part of those in authority which have been a sufficient cause for common action on the part of those who were subject to them; and common action in a country where anything in the form of opposition to the governing

officials is severely visited, is likely very soon to take the form of secret conclaves, and these to lead to the formation of secret political associations. Once these last are formed, it is almost impossible to deal with them directly; and the only course which can be adopted to bring them to an end is to remove as far as possible, any *bona fide* grievances which have brought them into existence. This, even, is no easy task. When a system of combined secret opposition to authority has been well established, a force is at once evoked which ere long obtains a dominant influence in the secret society itself. The more temperate members soon lose all power, and the loud blustering desperadoes are those who are most listened to; who are able to exert most power over the other members and who force their action into the most dangerous directions. This is perfectly well-known to the Chinese themselves; and the wonder is that people of so practical and common-sense a character are so readily attracted by such societies and so prone to form them wherever they may be. In Singapore such societies have existed for a long time past, and have caused the Government no little trouble. Of late years we have not heard so much of them as formerly, but they are still there and may at any time be an element with which the Colonial authorities may have to deal. During the short period that the Chinese have been in the Transvaal they began to form their inevitable associations, though fortunately no doubt from the fact that the Chinese were a constantly changing population, they did not do much harm there, beyond endeavouring to back up the Indian in their claims for full recognition as British subjects—in which attempt, they effected very little good for their Asiatic friends. Dangerous secret societies, such as those which exist in China itself, do not fortunately seem to take deep root in the various Colonies to which the Chinese resort—but the same tendency to combine "agis the Government" is manifested wherever the Celestial goes, and this is no doubt one of the reasons why he is looked upon as an unwelcome visitor in many places. In an ordinary way, however, such combinations in the Colonies do not go beyond making it necessary for the authorities to interfere to put down some disturbance between rival factions, as with the "Ghee Hing" and "To-Pai-Kong" in the Straits; but in China itself the large secret societies have long been a terror to the officials and have often been able to set them at defiance. With their temporising instincts the Chinese authorities have been generally inclined to look upon such societies when possible with a blind eye; and often to go so far as to come to a tacit understanding with them. Needless to say such a policy is frequently an encouragement to them, and upon general principles is open to serious objection. It is natural that a great deal should have been said from time to time against what seems on the surface unpardonable weakness; but, if temporising has often been carried too far by the Chinese, it must in fairness be admitted that there has been some excuse for it. When we consider how impossible it has often proved in European countries to deal with the same difficulties, we may make some allowances for the Chinese, having equally failed to do so. We have not to look further than Ireland to form some idea of the difficulty that has to be contended with. By all accounts at the present time there are parts of that country where the government is simply paralysed by secret associations, and where a man who incurs their displeasure is as helpless as any who might be denounced by similar societies in China. In Italy, in Russia, in France to some extent, and even in so steady-going and sober a country as Germany, among the so-called socialists, similar combinations have of late years been causing much uneasiness and the wisest statesmen are unable to make much headway against them. We ought not therefore to be much surprised if the Chinese who have special traditional difficulties in regard to administration should be unable to do what much stronger Governments are powerless to effect, and should be tempted in a way to "hold a candle to the devil," and to abstain from adopting rigid methods which might possibly lead to mischief greater than that against which they were directed.

Sir Alexander Hosie has gone home, via Siberia, on one year's leave of absence.

The German Mail of the 7th April was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

C. F. Linden, A.B., appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of stowing away on the s.s. *Boronia*. The hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

Dr. Boelaerte von Blokland, the new Minister for the Netherlands, has arrived at the Capital. His Excellency travelled by the Siberian route. Until lately, he held the position of secretary to the Netherlands Parliament at the Hague.

General van Heutsel, the Governor-General of Netherlands India, will retire from the high office at the expiration of his term of service in October.

We notice that the Hon. Mr. Gresson has been participating in the training at Tientsin for the coming races. He was riding Major Nathan's "best grey."

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fined two boatwomen and a boatman each \$30 for failing to exhibit regulation lights.

Yesterday afternoon, a Chinaman at East Point made an unsuccessful attempt to end his life by cutting his throat with a knife. He was removed to hospital, where he is now under treatment.

Mr. Behaghel, a German mining engineer, has entered the service of the Provincial Government Mining Board at Tientsin as an advisor. Mr. Behaghel was formerly Director of one of the Shantung Mining Companies.

We observe that on St. George's Day the British Concession at Tientsin "presented a gay and festive appearance." Tientsin appears to be about the only place in China where the Patron Saint of England is thus honoured.

The native who recently attacked a woman in Gough Street with a chopper, and inflicted several nasty wounds on her head and body, was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's yesterday to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hundreds of foreigners have recently been visiting the Summer Palace at Peking, application having first to be made through the legations. The accommodation at the Peking Hotels has been taxed to the utmost. "So great is the crush," says a report, "that men are forced to sleep on billiard tables and in other inconvenient places." The boom in the Hotel trade in Peking is described as unprecedented.

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

The Hippodrome Circus continues to receive a fair share of public patronage, and the many good turns provided are greatly appreciated. Acrobats, gymnasts, equestrians and glowers earned much applause again last night, and all connected with the show should have agreeable recollections of their stay in Hongkong, for the local public generally are used to a high standard of entertainment, and unless this is forthcoming they are not slow to exhibit their disapproval. This disagreeable course, however, has not been necessary in the present instance; most of the remarks passed on the Hippodrome being highly congratulatory.

## BANDMANN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

"The Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett's great masterpiece, was performed last night at the Theatre Royal, and the production is undoubtedly the best which has yet been staged by this talented company. Mr. Henry Dallas as Marcus Superbus made a perfect prefect, and his interpretation was undoubtedly powerful. Miss Talbot Lloyd made a superb Mercia, and Miss Edna Earle as Stephanus fully invested her part with the true feeling of a Christian martyr. Mrs. Henry Dallas appeared as Berenice, the wealthy patrician beauty, and Miss Florence Dalton as Poppaea, the Empress. Mr. Pease took the part of Tigellinus, Mr. Alves as Nero, and Mr. Granary as Licinius. To-night the sensational drama "Its never too late to mend," will be staged.

## ANTI-OPIMUM MEASURES IN HONAN.

A correspondent writing to the Tientsin Times from Changchow, Honan, says: "For the first time in this region we observe an effective blow being dealt at the opium evil. Sporadic and still efforts at closing up opium dens have been made, but now the cultivation of the poppy is being vigorously suppressed. One informant reports that not a single plant can this year be found throughout a considerable region which was formerly being devoted here and more exclusively to opium growing."

The district magistrate says he has been making trips through every part of his country and that he knows there is no more being produced there this year. In another large and fertile valley, forty miles west of here, the inhabitants have been especially defiant towards official proclamations on the subject, but a deputy and a force of soldiers sufficient to overawe them have been sent in, and everywhere the poppy is being pulled up.

Imported opium is beyond the reach of the majority of smokers, and even the native product has greatly increased in price, so there is a great rush for the mission hospital, and for opium refugees which magistrates are opening in different cities. One country official claims that there are two hundred patients in his refuge. A Chinese doctor is in charge, and treatment is free.

## CHINA'S PROPOSED CURRENCY.

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AT FIXED EXCHANGE.

The Board of Finance, says a northern native paper, after a lengthy conference with the Cheongwueh and the Grand Council has recommended the following reforms in the currency.

The immediate manufacture of three denominations—

4 mace and 4 candareen, representing \$20.  
2 mace and 2 candareen, representing \$10.  
1 mace and 1 candareen, representing \$5.

The silver coins are to be of the following denominations—

A dollar coin, 6 mace and 5 candareens in weight, equivalent to 100 copper cents in exchange.

A coin of 9 mace 7 candareens in weight equivalent to 150 copper cents in exchange. Subsidiary coins of three grades, namely 50 cent, 20 cent and 10 cent pieces.

Copper coins are to be—

1. The following denominations—namely 20 cash, 10 cash, 5 cash, 2 cash and 1 cash.

A ten cent coin will be equivalent to 100 cash and a dollar to 1,000 cash in exchange. No discount will be allowed in exchange, and the coins must be accepted at their face value.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphs Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

## PROMOTION FOR MR. ROCKHILL.

Tokyo, May 6th.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who has been the United States Minister at Peking since 1905, has been promoted to St. Petersburg.

[Mr. Rockhill's career is thus set forth in *Who's Who in the Far East*:—Born April 1, 1854, in Edith Howell Pekins. Educated at Paris, France. Appointed 2nd Secretary of Legation, Peking, April 9, 1884; Secretary of Legation, Peking, July 1, 1885; Charge d'Affaires, Peking, Dec. 1887, to April, 1887; with two candidatures to China, Mongolia and Tibet under auspices of Smithsonian Institution, received Victoria gold medal, Royal Geographical Society 1893; Chief Clerk, Department of State, Washington, April 1893; 3rd Assistant Secretary of State, Feb. 1895; Minister of the U.S. to Greece, Roumania and Serbia, July 1897; Director of International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, May, 1899; Special Commissioner of U.S. to China, July 20, 1900; Plenipotentiary of U.S. for settlement of Boxer troubles, Peking, 1901; resumed duties at Washington, Oct. 1901; Minister of U.S. to China since March, 1905. Publications: *Various Oriental and geographical works*. Clubs: Metropolitan, Washington. Comes, Washington. Address: American Legation, Peking, North China.]

## AMERICAN SQUADRON AT YOKOHAMA.

Tokyo, May 6th.

The American Asiatic Squadron has arrived at Yokohama. Receptions are being planned similar to those which have just been tendered to the British Squadron.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE TURF.

London, May 5th.

The race for the Chester Cup resulted as follows:—

Santo Strato...	1
All Black .....	2
Tirallerie (colt) .....	3

## GERMANS MURDERED IN YUNNAN.

London, May 5th.

It is reported at Cologne that two German travellers have been murdered in Yunnan.

Details are lacking.

## THE EX-SULTAN'S WEALTH.

London, May 5th.

The Commission appointed to take an inventory of the property in the Yildiz Kiosk discovered bank notes amounting to £450,000, a large quantity of jewellery, and a rosary valued at £75,000.

Documents found show that Abdul Hamid possessed over a million pounds in foreign banks.

## REGULAR AIRSHIP SERVICES.

London, May 6th.

The Zeppelin Company has arranged for a regular service of airships between Lucerne and Friedrichshafen; also for two trips daily around Lucerne.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, May 6th.

The House of Commons has voted the Tea resolution by 332 votes to 179 after the closure had been carried on the motion of Mr. Lloyd George by 308 votes to 201.

The smallness of the majority on the closure vote was greeted with Opposition and Nationalist cheers.

[Enter telegrams have contained previous reference to any proposal to tax tea in the United Kingdom—Ed.]

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

London, May 6th.

The Premier (Mr. Asquith) announced in the House of Commons to-day that a Committee of the highest aerial experts had been appointed to advise the Government.

A special department is being established at Chiswick.

The Admiralty and the War Office are building a number of dirigible balloons.

## MEETINGS OF MONARCHS.

London, May 6th.

The Tsar will meet President Fallieres at Brest in June.

The Kaiser is to meet King Emmanuel at Brindisi on the 12th inst.

## DETECTIVES IN A DESTROYER.

THEY SAID H. M. S. GRAFTON AND MADE A CAPTURE.

All day long on 1st ult., detectives of Portsmouth were busy investigating new clues to the mystery of the disappearance of £2,700 pay money of H.M.S. *Dreadnought* from the cruiser *Indomitable*.

The trail was in the first case picked up at Portsmouth by Detective-Insp. Matthews and Detective-Sergeant Shepherd, of the borough force, but new Scotland Yard has come into the scene with Chief Insp. Collins directing inquiries. The detectives have been at Whale Island gunnery school at Portsmouth, conducting investigations, which are of a very delicate nature. Two suspects, both unmarried, have been detained—one a second-class petty officer, the other a leading seaman.

A clue to the suspects transpired at Portsmouth through a person endeavouring to cash one of £500 worth of notes missing from the ship's safe. As the result of their inquiries the local detectives caused a man on Whale Island to be placed under detention and wanted another.

The latter was ascertained to be on board H.M.S. *Grafton*, tender to the gunnery school which was then carrying out firing operations off Belsey. Detectives were taken out to the *Grafton* on a destroyer, and they brought the suspect back to Whale Island with them. A search of the gunnery school in the discovery of some "bank notes" and some gold. This, however, was not in itself suspicious. The total was not large, and might well have been accumulated by saving.

But at Whale Island a startling find was made of a complete burglar's outfit, including a small revolver and a number of skeleton keys. It is believed, however, on the island that the rifled safe was opened by means of a duplicate key, and the paymaster's office entered and left through the window, the plunder being deposited in a boat in waiting, which got away from Chatham under cover of a fog. Action, it is expected, will be taken by the Admiralty, upon the report of Scotland Yard, under the Naval Discipline Act, and will be by court-martial. The police investigations are very involved, as the evidence is purely circumstantial, and will not be completed for some time. Very few of the notes and none of the money has been recovered, and further arrests are possible.

## THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

The report on the administration of the Opium Department for the twelve months which ended on the 31st October last contains interesting references to the reduction in the cultivation of the poppy in the Behar and Benares Agencies.

Consequent on the policy which aims at the eventual extinction of the trade with him in ten years, the Government of India are steadily curtailing manufacture of the drug. The area which is "settled" annually for cultivation was ordered to be restricted to 900,000 highas in the year 1907-6, but later on it was announced that a further reduction of 50,000 highas might be carried out. Eventually the area actually dealt with was just under 845,300 highas as against 952,000 in the preceding year. This decrease, it is said, was due partly to action taken by the Department in refusal of licences for the less productive lands in order to effect concentration, partly to the growing unpopularity of the poppy crop and partly to the unfavourable opening of the season. A reduction of over 100,000 highas in a single year is certainly remarkable, but this would not have been secured if there had not been drought in the Benares Agency, where many of the cultivators abandoned their poppy crop and betook themselves to famine relief. It is noticed also that the best land is no longer being devoted to the crop. In both Agencies cultivation will be slowly but surely concentrated. Advances will not be made to cultivators whose lands are poor, and as the very best lands will probably be given in an increasing ratio to other crops, it seems likely that the poppy will finally be grown only on soil of medium quality. The result will be a decline in the annual output, and automatically, the production of opium will be less and less. It is too early yet to say whether any hardship will be experienced by those who have grown the poppy for many years, but the official reference to the increasing unpopularity of the crop is significant.—"Pioneer."

## CHINA THE FIRST HOME OF GOLF.

IS THE GAME EXPENSIVE?

A writer in the *Globe* says "while Scotland is popularly understood to be the country where the game of golf originated, I think, without fear of contradiction, I can safely say that China is the country responsible for the birth of the game. Scotland certainly brought golf into notoriety, largely due to the fact that the local authorities in the various towns have established golf courses for the masses. Take, for instance, Edinburgh, where, on the Braids course, which is one of the finest inland courses in the British Isles, you can have a round for two pence, and a tram-car ride from any part of the city to within a few hundred yards of the first tee. Under such conditions golf is not expensive, but I should hesitate to suggest that, under ordinary conditions, as the game is played in the South, golf is an inexpensive game. By the time one has paid railway fare, new ball, caddy, lunch, and sundries which last item is often the largest of the lot, a day's golf becomes nearly as great a luxury as a day's polo."

This is the first time, by the way, we have heard it claimed that China was the first home of golf! Golf is certainly an expensive game at home wherever there are no town courses. It usually means for the Londoner a day's holiday, a railway journey, luncheon, caddy's fee, two new balls, besides extras.

## STANDARD OIL STEAMER "ASHTABULA."

INSPECTED BY CHINESE SHIPPIERS.

At the invitation of the Standard Oil Company of New York, a number of Chinese merchants and shipowners yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the British steamer *Ashabula*, a commodious oil ship trading between San Francisco and the East. The object of the visit was to acquaint the Chinese with the excellent cargo accommodation which this ship possesses, and to dissuade their minds of the idea that cargo carried on an oil ship would be affected in any way from the fumes of the oil. After an exhaustive inspection, and explanations of the methods adopted for the preservation of perishable cargo, which appeared to be appreciated by the visitors, the Standard Oil Company may expect to receive a fair share of the carrying trade to the Pacific Slope.

The *Ashabula* has a cargo capacity of 13,500 tons. After the discharge of her oil cargo for the East the large tanks are first steamed out, then washed with caustic soda, and afterwards coated with lime-wash. Then woodwork, similar to that used in ordinary cargo steamers, is placed at the bottom of the tanks. The tanks are ventilated from the fan room by a 15 foot fan turning 1,500 revolutions to the minute. In addition to the tank accommodation there is a large space on each side of the ship on the 'tween deck, which runs the length of the vessel. This is divided into compartments for the reception of sensitive cargo, these compartments being ventilated in this manner previously stated. Five hundred tons of cargo can be stowed on each side of the deck, the space available being divided into ten compartments five on each side.

Although it is a new departure on the part of the Standard Oil Company to bid for Chinese cargo, their fleet running to India have been engaged in the carrying trade for a number of years with much success, the vessels turning out better cargo than the average tramp steamer, owing to the fine system of ventilation.

It is worthy of mention that the *Ashabula* was chartered by the Russian Government at the time of the Russo-Japan war, and that she accompanied the Baltic Fleet as far as Saigon as watership. Subsequently she was purchased by the Standard Oil Company from the builders, and since she has been taken over some £1,500 have been expended on alterations and improvements. She has now excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, but which alterations which are in progress are completed, she will be able to carry twenty-eight. Her speed averages eleven knots. She burns oil on her trip from America, but uses coal on the return voyage.

The visitors yesterday were entertained by Captain Harding and his wife, whose hospitality was greatly appreciated, and whose kind invitation to visit them again on their return, will in many instances certainly not be overlooked.

## THE SECRET OF "STANDARD OIL."

BY ITS CREATOR.

In his random reminiscences in the *World's Work* Mr. J. D. Rockefeller describes the way he came to organise a firm to refine and deal in oil. In 1865 the firm of Clark and Rockefeller was dissolved, and the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews established, having purchased the old business for \$214,500. Gradually there was organised the Standard Oil Company, with a capital of \$200,000. He describes the success of the Standard Oil Company to its consistent policy of making the volume of its business large through the merit and cheapness of its products. It has spared no expense in utilising the best and most efficient methods of manufacture. It has sought for the best superintendents and workmen, and paid the best wages. He goes on to say: "We educated our own men, we trained many of them from boyhood; we strive to keep them loyal by providing them full scope for their ability; they were given opportunities to buy stock, and the company itself helped them to finance their purchases. I may say that the company has been in all its history a most happy association of many people."

The dividends of the Standard Oil Company run up to 40 per cent on the capital stock of twenty millions sterling. The capital stock could be raised several hundred per cent without a penny of over-capitalisation or "water." The increase in the value of the Company's possession has been natural and absolutely normal, he says.

## CHARACTER OF THE CLUB.

In speaking of the real beginning of the Standard Oil Company, he insists that it was not so much the consolidation of the firms, but the coming together of the men who had the combined brain power to do the work which was the essential thing. "It is not merely capital and 'plant' and strictly material thing which made up a business, but the character of the men behind these things, their personalities and abilities. These are the essentials to be reckoned with."

He disclaims very emphatically certain allegations of having bought property from a widow for less than its value. On the question of rebates, he admits that the Standard Oil Company did receive from railways prior to 1890, but received no advantages for which it did not give compensation. The reason for rebates was that such was the railway's method of business. The profits of the company did not come from advantages given by railways.

## DR. STEIN'S EXPEDITION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is gratifying to know, says the *Times*, that the Indian Government have lost no time in recognising the help which Dr. Stein received during his recent expedition from various Chinese officials. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been asked to convey the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India to the officials concerned, through the British Minister at Peking and the Chinese Government. As regards Dr. Stein's Chinese secretary, Chiang-sun-yieh, the Government of India have decided to present him with a gold watch bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Government of India to Chiang-sun-yieh for valuable service to Dr. M. A. Stein during his tour of exploration in Chinese Turkestan and Western China, 1906-1908."



## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, May 6th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.  
[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT OF THE  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

This was the fourth day of the hearing of the appeal in which the Hip On Exchange and Loan Co. Ltd., and the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Shing Exchange and Trading Co. Ltd. were appellants, Li Po Kam being respondent. The appellants moved to reverse the judgment of the Chief Justice in an original action in so far as it directed, (1) That the sale by the appellants to Kwok Yik Ting of certain property, the subject of a counterclaim, be set aside, and that the consequent entries be made in the Land Office Register; and (2) That the appellants' claim, as plaintiffs in the action, be dismissed as against the respondent Li Po Kam with costs; and (3) That the appellants and Kwok Yik Ting (the defendant to the counter claim) pay to Li Po Kam his costs of the counter claim.

The defendant to the counter claim, Kwok Yik Ting, asked that the judgment, whereby it was directed that the sale of the properties from the Hip On Exchange Co. Ltd., to the appellants be set aside, be reversed so far as it declared such sale to be invalid.

Li Po Kam appealed on the ground that the release of Li Po Kam from liability under the mortgage also released him.

The Hip On and Yuen Shing Companies were represented by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley); Kwok Yik Ting was represented by Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. E. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and Deacon); Li Po Kam was represented by Messrs. M. W. Slade and E. Potter who were instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hott (of Messrs. Bratton and Hott). Li Po Kam was represented by Mr. E. G. Calhoun, who was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Mr. Pollock stated that since the previous adjournment of the Court he had had an opportunity of looking up cases cited, and did not propose to press his objection to the appeal being out of time. He also thought it would be convenient if Li Po Kam's cross motion of motion was taken separately after the other notices of motion had been disposed of. It might result in a saving of costs.

Mr. Slade had no objection, and the Court concurred.

Mr. Calhoun thought it was time he arose to appear on behalf of his client, and to explain what seemed to him an important position in the matter. He understood that he had been joined as a party by order of the Court, and that the appellants knew that both appellants objected to his being made a party. In his judgment the Chief Justice said that the mortgage as between Li Po Kam and the plaintiff was still subsisting, and Counsel's client was entitled under that judgment to that decision. If the sale was a good one, he presumed it would have to be held good both as regards Li Po Kam and Li Po Kam. Then his client's rights under the mortgage were gone. The appellants asked that the sale should be held good, and that the decision of the Chief Justice on that point should be reversed. That sale could not be held good without affecting Li Po Kam's position under the judgment. What the appellants were in fact asking was that the sale should be held good as affecting Li Po Kam, but they were content that it should be held bad as far as Li Po Kam went. That was an extraordinary position; an absolutely impossible position; therefore he was an interested party, and a very interested party under the judgment.

The Chief Justice—I am glad you see it now. Mr. Calhoun—I saw it all along, but I was quite content to sit here and hear what they had to say. Proceeding, Counsel said that as regarded both appellants, it was a case of motion asking that the sale should be held good, he was a necessary party. The appellants then went on to say that assuming the Court did not set the sale aside, still there should be an order against Li Po Kam, one of the mortgagors, compelling him to redeem. Now, they were in fact asking the Court to make an order affecting the equity of redemption, but at the same time they only brought in one of the mortgagors, Li Po Kam, and took no notice whatever of the other mortgagor. On that it was clear that no order could be made as to redemption unless all the necessary parties were before the Court, and no person could be said to be a necessary party, he thought, than a mortgagor. When the speaker came into the case on Monday afternoon he pointed out to their Lordships that the time had expired within which the appellants were entitled to take proceedings by way of appeal as against Li Po Kam. He might be made a party, but the order was peremptory; their Lordships could not hear an appeal after six months had expired, except on special grounds. It had been held time after time by Courts in England that a mistake in law was no ground for extending time for appeal. Here, if he was right, and if Li Po Kam ought to have been made a party, it was the appellants who ought to have made him a respondent. They had made a mistake as to their legal position, and that was no ground for granting an extension of time. Therefore, as far as Li Po Kam was concerned, their Lordships must dismiss the appeal, even if the result was that they had to dismiss it as far as the other respondent was concerned. There had been no application for special leave, and the appellants still continued to say that Li Po Kam ought not to be a party, and refused to make him one.

The Pulse Judge—Your position is that as a mortgagor you get the benefit of the decision without being a party?

Mr. Calhoun—Yes.

Mr. Pollock thought there was a plain and simple answer to Mr. Calhoun's ingenious argument, and that was that the documents given by the plaintiff companies to Li Po Kam only operated as his mortgage in the Court below, and from which Li Po Kam was not in any way appealing, as the discharge of Li Po Kam on the personal covenant in his mortgage. The Chief Justice held with regard to the subject of the property that no document which was given by the plaintiff companies, or either of them, to Li Po Kam, affected the fact that those properties had been pledged as security. Therefore the position was that Li Po Kam's half share must be applied, and still remained applicable, notwithstanding any documents given by the plaintiffs to Li Po Kam to pay off whatever charges ought to be paid. It was absolutely immaterial to Li Po Kam whether the property was sold, at an undervalue or not, because whatever deficiency there might be, the plaintiffs could not go against him. That was the ruling of the Chief Justice, against which nobody had brought an appeal. Regarding the sale at an undervalue, there was only one person interested, and that was Li Po Kam.

Mr. Slade—There may be a large surplus, then Li Po Kam is directly affected.

The Chief Justice—The point which Mr. Calhoun has made is that there may be other points outside the question of the sale which may affect them.

Mr. Pollock—My friend cannot roam over a large field not covered by our notice of appeal. Authorities I have quoted clearly lay down that one tenant in common can redeem.

After hearing further argument the hearing of the appeal was postponed sine die.

## MASONIC INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT SHANGHAI.

The Masonic Hall was last night (says the Mercury of the 1st inst.) the scene of the most important Masonic function which has taken place in Shanghai in recent years. Worshipful Brother Robert Sutcliffe Ivey being inaugurated as District Grand Master of Northern China, E.C. It had been originally arranged that Bro. Wor. Bro. Sir Paul Chater, D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China, should perform the inauguration ceremony, but owing to his having sustained a somewhat serious accident the previous week he was unable to attend, his place being taken by Bro. Wor. Bro. T. F. Hough, Deputy D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China. There was a very large attendance of Masons in the hall to witness the ceremony, all the Lodges in Shanghai under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China having large contingents while Tientsin, Chinkiang and Kiating Lodges were also represented. The local Lodges under the Scottish and Massachusetts constitutions were also fully represented. Besides the Deputy District Grand Master, the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was represented by Bro. Wor. Bro. W. J. Tatcher, D.G.M., W. H. Wickham, D.J.G.W., A.O.D., Gordon, D. G. Sec., and E. C. T. Lewis. A deputation was also present from the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China consisting of Bro. Bro. H. Horley, D.G. Sec., and Bro. F. East-P.D.G.-D. Bro. T. W. Kingmill, P.A.D.C., P. D. G. M. who extended a hearty welcome to the visiting brethren. All being in readiness for the ceremony, the latter was inaugurated in a most impressive manner. After the Rt. Wor. Grand Master had been duly installed and invested, his first duty was to appoint Bro. William Charles Murray as Deputy District Grand Master, an appointment that met with universal satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a large number of the brethren adjourned to the Club Concordia where a splendid banquet was given by the local brethren. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Dr. Souza who in attendance and rendered a choice selection of popular music during the evening. While the banquet was in progress the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and honoured. Songs, etc., were also contributed by several of the musical brethren and a pleasant evening was brought to a close about midnight, the terminating an historical event that will be long remembered by all who participated.

## CRUSADE AGAINST PROLONGED CREDIT.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cecil Guinness, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, said he would be unable to paint in rosy colours the outlook of Penang's trade in the near future. This he said, was notwithstanding the revival of the crusade against the pernicious system of prolonged credit. He urged the importance of a scheme having in view definitely, the settlement of who the partners of shops were, and said that while protecting creditors traders would not be inconvenienced. Mr. Guinness considered that they could not look to America for any help until the terms of the new tariff were settled, and the home market operated freely. He praised the work of the Government in respect to the facilities for handling cargo at the wharves, which, he said, were now more satisfactory than ever. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Penang would reap many benefits by the inclusion of Kedah in the federal States.

## NOVEL LANDING FROM A MAIL STEAMER.

Just when the R. M. S. *Marmora* was about to draw out from the quays at Fremantle, on March 30, preparatory to taking her departure for the Eastern States, it was discovered that the usual belated visitor from the shore had failed to land. The passenger had been wheeled aboard, however, by the P. and O. Officer, however, was not so lucky. A few words were spoken to one of the launchers carrying the man to spring to one of the hydraulic winches, and the hook was rapidly lowered to the deck. "Here," said the officer, "put your foot in the hook and hang on." In a few seconds the belated individual was run up to the top of the derrick, and was swung out over the side of the steamer, and lowered on to the quay, amid cheers from the onlookers.

## REVIEW.

*Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and other Treaty Ports of China.*  
London: Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co. Ltd.

Though like most books of the kind, the work has its defects, we can still congratulate the publishers upon the production of a volume which is eminently worthy of a prominent place in the libraries of all men interested in the Far East. The Publishers in a preface explain that the work is the outcome of an enterprise designed to give in an attractive form full and reliable information with reference to the outlying parts of the Empire. We think they are fully justified in claiming for this work that it is not only of solid and enduring value for purposes of reference and for practical business objects, but is also of unique interest to all who are concerned in the development of the Empire.

Including a very useful index, there are 948 quarto pages comprised within the Morocco covers of the book. Aft paper has been used in order that the best results might be obtained in the printing of the numerous process-blocks used for illustrative purposes throughout the work. There are, we may say, hundreds of portraits of men identified with the government and the business interests of these ports; there are views of the places described—picturesque scenery, scenes of every-day life, photographic reproductions of business offices, of mills and of stores. The publishers, anticipating no doubt some objection to the number of commercial photographs in the book, and the accompanying descriptive letterpress, make their defence in the preface. They remind us that a work of this magnitude cannot be produced except at very considerable cost. "As the publishers do not ask for any Government subsidy, because of the restrictions which it might impose upon them," (and because, we fancy, the application would be futile) "this cost has to be met in part by the receipt from the sale of copies and in part by revenue from the insertion of commercial photographs." The publishers venture to think that this fact furnishes no ground for adverse criticism. We do not entirely endorse that view. We agree that these photographs add to, rather than detract from, the value of the book, since they serve to show the manifold interests of the country and constitute a picturesque and useful feature that is not without interest to the general reader and student of economics, while it is of undoubted value to business men throughout the Empire. This would all be true enough if these commercial photographs with the accompanying descriptive letterpress, enabled the reader to judge of the relative importance of the business enterprises which thus obtain advertisement. For example, the enterprising firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire employing in their various establishments scores of European assistants and hundreds of Chinese, are represented in the Hongkong section of the book by thirty-five lines of letterpress—less than is given to some of the "one horse shows" in the Colony. There is no "commercial photograph" of the new Taikeo dock—the largest in the East—and no view of the Taikeo Sugar Refinery, nor the Taikeo Office on the Praya, and no one would gather from a glance at the commercial photographs that the firm of Butterfield & Swire ranks where it does in the commercial and industrial life of the port. There is nothing to indicate in the body of the book that these commercial photographs and letterpress descriptions are paid for according to space occupied, and there seems to us to be justification for adverse criticism in that these commercial sections do not adequately show "the manifold interests" of the various places described.

We have nothing but praise for the historical sketches and the descriptions of the general features of the places covered by the title of the volume. Mr. Arnold Wright, the Editor-in-Chief, is to be highly complimented on his review of the early history and development of Hongkong, Macao and the Treaty Ports of China, which occupies the first hundred pages of the book. It has been compiled from original materials preserved at the India Office, the British Museum and other national institutions, and forms a highly interesting and instructive narrative to which additional interest is given by photographic reproductions of ancient maps, old prints and paintings. We can best indicate the comprehensive and valuable character of the more detailed descriptions of the places covered by the book by mentioning some of the features in the Hongkong section. Besides an excellent description of the Colony by Mr. H. A. Cartwright, the Assistant Editor, there are articles on the Local Legislature, the Courts, the Law (by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), on Finance, by the Hon. Mr. A. M. J. Home, Colonial Treasurer, Education, by Dr. G. H. Bateson-Wright; Public Works, by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; on Posts, Cables and Telephones; on the Flora, by Mr. S. T. Dunn; on the Fauna by Mr. J. C. Kershaw and Staff-Sergeant Kenneth H. Jones, R.N.; the Sanitary Board, by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper; the Harbour and its Shipping, by Commander Basil Taylor, R.N.; Harbour Master, Sport, by Mr. J. W. Baines; Health and Hospitals, by Dr. J. M. Atkinson; Police, Prison and Fire Brigade, by Captain F. W. Lyons; Navy, Army and Volunteers (the article on the Volunteer Corps being contributed by Lt. Col. Chapman, the commandant). There are also articles on the Foreign Trade, of China, on the I.M. Customs, on the Currency, on the tea, silk and cotton industries, on the Ceremonies and Customs of the Chinese (by Mr. S. W. Teo), on Chinese characters (by James B. Wong, B.A.); articles on the religious organisations by men well qualified to write on the subject; on social life, on the Press, on Meteorology, on Railways, and many other subjects. This list however will be sufficient to indicate the

magnitude and comprehensive character of the work which in many respects will form a handsome reference volume of permanent interest and value.

It only remains for us to add with regard to the printing of the book, which was done by the well-known London firm of James Truscott and Son, Limited, who also produced the illustration blocks, that it is a triumph of the printer's art on which the firm is to be highly complimented.

## CURIOUS NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

SAIGON COURT AND A SHANGHAI CASE. A new paper libel case to which the public at Saigon had eagerly looked forward, came to a lame conclusion on April 19, at a sitting of the Criminal Court there. The persons concerned are all connected with the press. The prosecutor was M. Chollot, formerly engineer to the French Municipality at Shanghai, but now holding a post on the management of the *Echo de Chine*, a newspaper at that port. The defendants were M. Tapernoux, the manager of the *Courrier de Chine*, and M. Caimadan, the manager of the *Mirior*—both of these journals being published at Shanghai. The indictment stood for libelling the prosecutor through newspapers. The case arose in this wise. In the latter part of 1908, the municipal water works reservoir within the French concession at Shanghai, the construction of which was supervised by the prosecutor in his capacity as municipal officer, was found to be flawed and to be defective in workmanship.

SHARP COMMENT. The two journals in question (the *Courrier* and the *Mirior*) commented sharply on this, and blamed the prosecutor, the indictment being that he knew the construction work to be faulty, but winked at it. The prosecutor brought his libel suit before the French consular Court at Shanghai. The court held that the alleged libels were not directed against the prosecutor as a private person. There were, so to speak, justifiable comments on him in his actions as a public officer employed on public works. In short, criticism on the prosecutor's conduct in his official capacity, was allowable, and was in this case borne out by the evidence. The prosecutor lost the case. The defendants then decided to bring up the case before the Criminal Court at Saigon, under an old French law bearing the date of 1881. Failure, again, awaited him on a point of law.

Defendants' counsel pointed out that the Criminal Court at Saigon had no jurisdiction to try crimes committed by French subjects in China, and quoted from sundry laws to prove this. M. Tapernoux, would not hear of the case being laid aside on a technical point, he declared through counsel his readiness to go on and to produce witnesses to prove his charges against the prosecutor. The Attorney-General, however, upheld the objection raised by counsel, and pointed out that the proper course should have been to appeal against the decision of the Shanghai Court. The Court's judgment was that it had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the case, the prosecutor being cast in costs.

Commenting on the result of the case, *The Opinion* says that, while admitting that the Court could have come to no other decision, it regrets that the case could not have been thoroughly gone into. The Saigon public would then see the uses to which the public money is sometimes put at Shanghai. The *Courrier Saigonnais* remarks that this case was swayed by political and party considerations. The *Echo* and the *Courrier* take opposite sides in politics.

## COMING PLAYS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—In the theatrical world the managers are all hopeful that Easter will put an end to the very bad times they are going through. With the exception of "Our Miss Gibbs" at the Gaiety, no play in London is now filling a theatre. Even "An Englishman's Home" seems to have lost much of its attraction with the end of the great Territorial recruiting campaign. Prospects in America, this play has not been a success. A new political play, Mr. Otto Stuart's "The Kingslayer," which was being rehearsed at the Kingsway, when Mr. Ashwell in management, was removed to the Haymarket, and "The School for Scandal" before Easter. Mr. George Alexander is busy rehearsing a light comedy written by Mr. Mason, the M.P. and novelist; "The Devil" is being prepared at the Adelphi; Cyril Maude has prepared a new play ready to replace "The Flag Lieutenant"; Mr. Tom B. Davis is rehearsing "A Persian Princess" and "The Chorus Girl" is to be produced in a fortnight at the Vaudeville. This great crop of new plays has caused a number of the old productions have collapsed, or are playing to small houses. The *Walton* and the *Aldwych*, both have blue paper pasted over their announcement boards. No one seems to have the courage, in these hard times, to finance a venture at these very unliberal, though new and beautiful theatres. The minor members of Miss Marie Dressler's Company left London by a train of a very silly lady's season after a day's run being helped by musical play at the Adelphi, and in spite of all these prospects, and of the immense amount of money which must have been lost in theatrical speculation during the past year, the old Shaftesbury Theatre is being restored at a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000, and a new theatre is to be built in Shaftesbury Avenue.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 6th at 12.25 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan and N. China, and fallen slightly over W. Japan and S. China.

A shallow depression is situated over W. Japan, and a low pressure trough lies to the North of the S. coast of China. The pressure is high to the N.E. of Japan, and relatively low to the S.W. of China. Fresh N.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh S.W. and variable winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood:—N.E. winds fresh. South coast of China between 10° and 15° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1. Along coast of China between 15° and 20° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1. Formosa Channel and S.W. of China:—S.W. and variable winds, fresh; squally, probably some thunder showers.

## HANKOW RACE MEETING.

These races took place on the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The heat on the opening day was excessive. Heavy rain fell the previous day, but the course quickly dried up and the times were good. The results were as follows:—

SPRING CUP—Value \$150. For all Ponies. Once round.

Mr. Scieptie's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. A. N. R. Zoro (Chelaglin) 155 lbs. 2  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. 3

Also ran—Adjedan, Acrobatic, Pulo Babi, Longbill, Moritz, Nassau.

PART-MUTUEL CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. Half a mile.

Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 150 lbs. 1  
Mr. Scieptie's Brutus (Tokmakoff) 158 lbs. 2  
Mr. Eiton's Heather (O'Connell) 155 lbs. 3

Also ran—Fanzai, Moech, Daffodil, Payata.

MAIDEN STAKES—Value \$150—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ardaskel's Alimud (Moss) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. A. N. R. Zoro (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. 2  
Mr. Soyche's Biger (Meyer) 155 lbs. 3

Alimud won in a canter in the record time of 1.32.4.5.

Also ran—Widukind, Wait-a-Minit, Vals, Max, Thermos, Redstart, Cryptic, Gladiator.

GERMAN CUP—Presented by German residents in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. For Griffins. To be won twice consecutively, or three times in all, by Griffins, the boat side property of the same owner, or owners.

Once round.

Mr. Pagiva's Nassauer (Huschelath) 158 lbs. 1  
Mr. Lueren's Donar (Owner) 155 lbs. 2  
Mr. Scieptie's Lago (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. 3

Time, 2.12.1.5. Also ran—Sansonetto, Kelpie, Daffodil, Moech, Vinaris, Moritz, Gidra, Bradenham, The Duffer, Acrobatic.

The winning horse had one solitary backer in the Pari-mutuel, which paid 7/47.

LOTTARY CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. One mile and a half.

Mr. Ewo's Longbill (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. 1  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. 2  
Mr. A. N. R. Zoro (Chelaglin) 155 lbs. 3

Time 3.22.5.5. Won by 2 lengths. Also ran—Pulcinella, Pulo Babi, Adjedan, Missouri.

SHAPAO CUP—Value \$150. For all ponies. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Scieptie's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. Soyche's Biger (Meyer) 155 lbs. 2  
Mr. Klon's Payata (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. 3

Only three starters for the race and as expected, Othello won comfortably by several lengths. Time 2.45.3.5.

CHINESE RACE CLUB CUP—For all Ponies. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Ardaskel's Alimud (Moss) 157 lbs. 1  
Mr. Eiton's Vopros (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. 2  
Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 154 lbs. 3

Time 1.49, another record.

Also ran—Widukind, Wait-a-Minit, Heather, Brutus.

BRITISH CUP—Presented by British Residents in Hankow, For Griffins—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Scieptie's Lago (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. 1  
Mr. Klon's Gladiator (Bouchard) 155 lbs. 2  
Mr. Eiton's Acrobatic (Moss) 155 lbs. 3

Time 2.46. Also ran—Donar, Redstart, Cryptic, Brightling, Pullet, Zoro, Bantam.

SECOND DAY.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed on Monday night and continued all Tuesday morning. The course was not used in anything but good condition but a liberal sprinkling of sand did much to alleviate matters.

HANKOW DERBY—One mile and a half.

Mr. Ardaskel's Alimud (Moss) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. Lee's Missouri (Bouchard) 155 lbs. 2  
Mr. Scieptie's Lago (Tokmakoff) 156 lbs. 3

Time, 3.38.4.5. Also ran—Lira, Brightling, Redstart, Pullet, Bantam.

SWISS CUP—Presented by Swiss residents in Hankow and Hanyang. For all ponies—One mile and a quarter.

Sir Richard's Pulcinella (Giuliani) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. Scieptie's Othello (O'Connell) 152 lbs. 2  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. 3

Time, 2.58.2.5. Also ran—Acrobatic, Pulo Babi, Zagadka.

LADIES PUSS—Once round.

Mr. Eiton's Vopros (Chelaglin) 149 lbs. 1  
Mr. Eiton's Heather (O'Connell) 153 lbs. 2  
Mr. Ewo's Longbill (Tokmakoff) 159 lbs. 3

Time, 2.21.3.5. Also ran—Fanzai, Bantam, Moritz, Payata.

FRENCH CUP—Presented by French Residents in Hankow. For Griffins. One mile.

Mr. Eiton's Daffodil (O'Connell) 149 lbs. 1  
Mr. Ewo's Kelpie (Gegg) 152 lbs. 2  
Mr. Ewo's Cryptic (Stewart) 152 lbs. 3

Time 2.22.3.5. Also ran—Vals, Vinaris, Bradenham, Max, Nassauer, Wait-a-Minit, Moech, Widukind, Zoro.

TAIKOO YANOTZE CUP—Presented by Captains, Officers and Engineers of the China Navigation Co. Ltd. One mile.

Mr. Eiton's Vopros (Chelaglin) 154 lbs. 1  
Mr. Scieptie's Othello (O'Connell) 157 lbs. 2  
Mr. Lash Ma Hagow's Bantam (Chalmers) 154 lbs. 3

Time, 2.20.2.5. Also ran—Fanzai, Moritz.

HUTCH CUP—One mile and a half.

Mr. Ewo's Longbill (Tokmakoff) 159 lbs. 1  
Mr. Ewo's Abdul Aswas (Gegg) 149 lbs. 2  
Mr. Lee's Missouri (Bouchard) 155 lbs. 3

Time 3.59.4.5. Also ran—Uro and Payata.

RUSSIAN CUP—Presented by Russian Residents in Hankow. For Griffins—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Klon's Gladiator (Bouchard) 150 lbs. 1  
Mr. Lueren's Donar (Owner) 150 lbs. 2  
Mr. Ewo's Kelpie (Gegg) 147 lbs. 3

Time 3.00.3.5. Also ran—Cryptic, Redstart, Lago, Acrobatic, Gidra, Pullet.

HANKOW STAKES—A forced entry for all Ponies entered at this meeting—One mile and a quarter.

Sir Richard's Pulcinella (Giuliani) 152 lbs. 1  
Mr. Ardaskel's Alimud (Moss) 152 lbs. 2  
Mr. Scieptie's Brutus (Tokmakoff) 158 lbs. 3

Time 2.59.1.5. Also ran—Zagadka, Moech, Missouri, Pulo Babi.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Yingchow*, left Shanghai on the 6th inst., and is due here on the 9th inst.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents (145)

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SHANGHAI RACES.

Analysis of wins and places of owners, jockeys, and ponies at the recent meeting, are as under:—

OWNERS.		1st	2nd	3rd
	Messrs Toog and Speilmann	4	2	4
1	Mr Buxey	3	1	—
1	Mr Bullans	3	—	1
1 2 3	Mr Wingard	3	—	1
1	Mr Beverley	2	1	1
1	Mr Barley	2	—	1
	Mr Neogi	2	1	—
	Mr John Peel	1	3	2
1	Mr Saxo-Bornasia	1	2	1
1	Mr Diok-Turpin	1	2	—
1	Mr Hasty	1	1	1
1 2	Mr Fash	1	1	1
	Mr W. G. Pirie	1	1	1
	Mr Durgor	1	1	1
3	Messrs Morris and Ayscough	1	1	—
	Mr Mac Watt	1	1	—
	Mr Argentinio	1	—	1
1	Mr Jodmore	1	3	1
1	Mr Thimble	1	—	3
1	Mr Oswald	—	1	1
1 2	Mr Fom	—	1	1
1	Mr Kamel	—	—	1
1 2	Mr Macgregor	—	—	1
3	Mr Hays	—	—	1
1 2 3	Mr N. W. Hickling	—	—	1
1	Mr Elms	—	1	—
	Mr Paington	—	1	—
	Mr Muslin	—	—	2
1	Mr Marins	—	—	1
1	Mr F. E. Marshall	—	—	1
1	Mr A. S. Anagnias	—	—	1
1	Mr Wareny	—	—	1
1	Mr Jeromi	—	—	1
1	Mr California	—	—	1







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It is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of,

## SHOULD TAKE

these pills. They are a skillful combination of valuable vegetable extracts to precise proportions and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault, even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of,

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 91d., 1/11 & 2/9.

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## TO LET

UNFURNISHED—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

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## FOR COAL, TIMBER, &amp;c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA, 45,000 SQUARE FEET. 99 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEORGE FENWICK & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

## TO LET

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

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WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yammat, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. [103]

## TO LET—FURNISHED

"FUNG-SHUI" THE PEAK. To be let furnished for 8 months or longer.

Apply—JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [110]

## TO LET

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

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Room, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [97]

## TO LET

A T THE PEAK, HOUSE in STEWART TERRACE, furnished or unfurnished.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, 18 Bank Building, Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [494]

## TO LET

"FAIR VIEW" No. 1, Robinson Road, containing SIX ROOMS and Several Small Rooms and Large Out-houses. ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, Lee House Street, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [553]

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GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

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NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

No. 4, MOUNTAIN VIEW (PEAK), furnished from 1st June to 30th September, 1909.

No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak. NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street.

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BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

FOR SALE—FOR CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LENESTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1909. [100]

## TO LET

## TO LET

No. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Five-Roomed House, Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental. Apply to—ARATHOON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

## TO LET

No. 24, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 4 ROOMS.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [707]

## TO LET

LARGE OFFICE ROOM, on 2ND FLOOR of Prince's Building.

Moderate Rent. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [706]

## TO LET

UP-TO-DATE HOUSES in HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon, with Gardens at entrance.

Apply to—TAM TSZ KONG, 42, Bonham Strand West, or HUNG CHING, 60, Elgin Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [617]

## TO LET

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.

No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

No. 2A, D'ARQUILLAR STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

All of which are at present occupied by Weissmann Ltd. For Particulars, etc.

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FOUR and FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

OFFICES on the 1st Floor Hotel Mansions lately occupied by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.

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SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 7B, Queen's Road, Central.

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## NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL, St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast. [607-1]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

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THE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SO SINCE 1850.

Normal colleges for training Chinese teachers for elementary schools are also a great desideratum, and it is hoped may be established and further, that most excellent of all societies, the Christian Literature Society of China, is to be set on its feet to go steadily on doing its work without being hampered by that most grinding trial the daily begging of bread, or rather of niggardly salaries for translators of the best of the literature of Europe. We missed our opportunity with regard to Japan. If we do not make haste we shall soon have missed it with regard to China. By the last advice received from the East, "La Dame aux Camélias" is becoming to young Chinese the favourite disposition of European morals and thought. Do we wish them to judge us by the "Dame aux Camélias"?

## FIRST AID FOR CHINA.

## URGENT APPEAL TO THE BRITISH NATION.

[BY MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.]

Living as we do surrounded by doctors and surgeons, hospitals, trained nurses and now rest cures and nursing homes, how many of us have imagination enough to picture what it is to be without all these alleviations of suffering, without even chemists' shops? Yet that must have been the condition of our forefathers, and is still to a great extent the condition of the great Chinese race, that most highly civilised, too patient quarter of the population of the world.

They have chemists' shops, it is true, gilded and highly decorated, so that these are the greatest ornaments of their shopping streets, the resorts of gossip, most inviting-looking to the passer-by. But prescriptions have to be made up in bull. You buy your snake-skins to make soap of, your rhubarb as a root, all has to be boiled, ground, and made up at home. And according to the rarity of the article is their belief in its efficacy. Their doctors, it is true, know some secrets we may yet find it advantageous to learn. But their surgeons are non-existent; anatomy is never studied in China, where the mere possession of a skeleton would excite the most horrible suspicions.

## WORK OF THE MISSIONARY.

Missionaries, English and American, have done, and are doing, what they can, although why it is considered more the province of missionaries than of other people to supply first aid to suffering Chinese seems to need some explanation. Missions were started to convert the Chinese to Christianity. Whether with this aim in view, or because, being European, nurtured, they simply could not bear to see the festering mass of suffering around them, they gradually undertook every good work that was open to their hands, and were treated as an open question. But it would be hard, indeed, to point out any charitable or philanthropic work in the Far East in which missionaries are not foremost, whether it be succouring famine victims, training young men in the principles of patriotism or of civility, or unbinding the feet of their women-folk. Thus they open hospitals with their funds, they have at their disposal, and attached to the hospital is generally a small training college for students, always a chapel and dispensary.

But what are 4,000 missionaries among the 400,000,000 of Chinese? And never was the need for medical training in the nation itself so forced home upon me as on our first night out from Yunnan, the capital of the South Western Province of China, on our way to Louisa. What with farewells and final arrangements, we had started late. My heart, heart, indeed, ached on leaving the lake city on its 6,000 ft. high plateau, where two of the pleasantest months of my life had been passed. I was also acutely aware of the fact that the Chinese officials, who said they came on behalf of all the officials to beg us to travel by the two months long route via Bhamo, rather than to risk the unhealthiness of the descent into the Red River Valley. It was very touching, but all our arrangements were made.

It was getting dark before we arrived at a little village to put up for the night, and when we got there there was no inn! However, after some wandering about in the dark, we found some new rooms roughly put together as a rest-house for men coming to work upon the great new French railway from Yunnan to Yunnan. And we established ourselves quite comfortably in a bare boarded room.

We had just eaten our dinner of travelling baskets for tables, when such a dreadful groaning came from below that I hastened into the dark courtyard to see what awful tragedy was occurring. A man had been borne in upon a litter, his face and chest were quite black, and two friends standing silently and motionlessly regarding him. I hastened to the front and found a man lying on a stretcher, his face and chest were quite black, and two friends standing silently and motionlessly regarding him. I hastened to the front and found a man lying on a stretcher, his face and chest were quite black, and two friends standing silently and motionlessly regarding him.

"What can be done?" I asked of the first European I encountered. "Where is the railway doctor?" Surely there ought to be a doctor to attend to this kind of accident," for I took it for granted the explosion had been in connection with the railway. But it seemed not; it had had nothing to do with it. Moreover there was no railway doctor within many days' journey, and I was left to my own resources. The man who had arrived at our house, that evening, opined that being "bathed in brandy" would be the best thing. But he had no brandy, and we had none. He then advised shooting the sufferer, declaring if he were in like terrible suffering he would wish to be shot. How could the other recover?

I tried hard to find someone in authority with stores, but the unhappy victim was called off before daylight to endure the long journey we had made the day before. And then I overpowered me to realise that as Chinese, sent in the great capital of the province, would know what to do for him. There was but one hope for him, the French doctor whom, for some mysterious political reasons, the French Government had paid to come from Senegal and settle there and doctor Chinese free, or at least as much so as his doctor's pocket would allow. The French Government sends a variety of doctors in this way to the Chinese people. What were the chances that the poor groaning man and his grieving friends would hear of the French doctor, or succeed in passing the doctor's office. And it was, was the great night, and would it not have been a charity to shoot the victim?

## HOW TO HELP.

In all the length and breadth of the vast Empire of China about the size of Europe, and on the whole more thickly peopled, how many similar cases must there not be of needless pain and needless dying? Is it not the duty of others as well as missionaries to do what we can to try to convey medical instruction to this great, patient, studious nation? At all events, the Lord Mayor thinks so. He has consented to be treasurer of the fund that is being raised for the purpose. He is to preside at the meeting at the Mansion House to-morrow, when the Chinese Minister and Sir Robert Hart are both to speak as also the Bishop of London and a galaxy of distinguished men. They are all to dwell upon the great need for medical training, and the absolute necessity that it should be inaugurated by foreigners. The plan of the China Emergency Committee (28, Victoria-street, S.W.) is to start medical colleges in four great centres to train the Chinese themselves to minister to their own people's needs.

Normal colleges for training Chinese teachers for elementary schools are also a great desideratum, and it is hoped may be established and further, that most excellent of all societies, the Christian Literature Society of China, is to be set on its feet to go steadily on doing its work without being hampered by that most grinding trial the daily begging of bread, or rather of niggardly salaries for translators of the best of the literature of Europe. We missed our opportunity with regard to Japan. If we do not make haste we shall soon have missed it with regard to China. By the last advice received from the East, "La Dame aux Camélias" is becoming to young Chinese the favourite disposition of European morals and thought. Do we wish them to judge us by the "Dame aux Camélias"?

the literature of Europe. We missed our opportunity with regard to Japan. If we do not make haste we shall soon have missed it with regard to China. By the last advice received from the East, "La Dame aux Camélias" is becoming to young Chinese the favourite disposition of European morals and thought. Do we wish them to judge us by the "Dame aux Camélias"?

## ACTS LIKE A BURGLAR!

## INDIGESTION

## ROBS YOU OF SUPPORT.

Indigestion is like a burglar in the body. It robs you of that which you need for your own support and comfort. What, in more, the burglar is often practically an invited guest. We often allow indigestion to enter our systems through sheer carelessness.

We eat too much, or we eat too little. We eat food that we like but which does not like us. We eat too quickly, generally, because we have to do so in these active, busy times. We commit many errors of diet, and Mr. Indigestion takes us off our guard, one day. Then we know what real misery is. The food we eat does us little or no good. Sometimes we cannot even eat the food necessary to sustain and invigorate us. We grow depressed, irritable, nervous, melancholic, lethargic, world-weary. What is to be done?

Don't try to cure indigestion by starving yourself, as some may advise you to do. Don't become a food faddist, and limit yourself to any one special kind of food. Don't try the no-breakfast or any other meal-saving remedy. Keep your stomach tissues strong by eating good, nourishing food, and by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup to help you to digest it.

Indigestion—with all its accompanying disorders—constipation, biliousness, flatulence, heartburn, nausea, dizziness, liver complaint, and all the rest—can be cured by the stomach, being weak, is unable to perform its duties well, becomes charged with poisonous acids, fluids, and gases, and ferments. These force themselves into recognition, at the weakest point, by symptoms of pain or discomfort. Mother Seigel's Syrup cures all digestive disorders, by removing the cause and strengthening the stomach itself.

A few doses of Syrup will tone up the weak stomach, cleanse the liver and kidneys, and make you cheery and well once more. The blood is purified, the muscles grow firm and strong, the nerves true as steel, and the mind clear, alert, cheerful.

Mother Seigel's Syrup cleanses the whole system, and makes the human body secure against all nervous and functional disorders. By using it occasionally, you can eat a good meal without nervous anxiety about the morrow. You can enjoy life to the full, with the appetite and digestion of a healthy young plough-boy. That is the feeling which makes life worth living.

The indigestion that attacked me began with a slight pain at my chest. Matters grew gradually worse, until I was forced to give up my occupation, says Miss E. Dawson, of Hill End, Redborn, Herts, in a letter dated July 27th, 1908. "Before this happened I had tried various remedies without success. I was eventually persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. A course of this medicine immediately relieved me, and by persevering with it, I was able to resume my professional occupation."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in Tablet form, and sold as Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets. Price 2/9 per bottle. [74-6]

## WORLD-WIDE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

## MESSAGE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS.

The signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York are attached to a message to the Church of England, in which it is stated that the Pan-Anglican Congress followed by the Lambeth Conference gave to the whole Church a new vision of its world-wide opportunity, and kindled for a time a new spirit of earnest desire to rise to the opportunity thus presented. But with this widened outlook came a deepened responsibility; and there is always a danger of reaction when the stir and excitement of a special time have passed. The Church at home dare not be disinterested to the vision which it has seen. Its life cannot continue as if the great appeals of 1908 had not been heard. What is now needed is a deliberate and sustained effort to maintain a spirit which has been aroused, to give it practical scope, and to direct it to definite ends. There are in our midst many striking signs of a new interest in the great cause of the Missions of the Church; but there are still many of its members who have not appreciated the claims alike of our opportunity and of our responsibility. We specially ask the men of the Church to realise that this is a matter which has a right to demand their intelligent interest and co-operation as citizens both of the Empire and of the Church of Christ. We therefore call upon all members of our Church here in England and Wales to unite in a more resolute determination to place and keep the Mission of the Church to the whole world in the forefront of its thought, and prayer and action. The cause of Missions must no longer be merely an occasional object, however zealously supported, of our prayers and offerings, but an essential element in the corporate life of the Church. The East and in Africa is impressed on the Church, and a new movement—political, educational, and religious—are stirring, fraught with momentous issues for the future of the world. A door of special opportunity is open. We know not when it will be closed. We are jealous for the honour of the Church of England, that it may be a "young first messenger of Christ to enter in." A order that the cause of Missions may be the corporate life of the Church hold that place for which we plead—(1) We desire specially to call upon the members to take up with renewed earnestness the observance of the day of Intercession, called upon the world; (2) We ask the Church through its history in the history and progress of Missions, and to use every effort to ministry of teaching, the intelligence of their people as well as to win the help of their offerings and prayers; (3) With whatever be the cause as well as to win the help of their offerings and prayers; (4) We ask the Church through its history in the history and progress of Missions, and to use every effort to ministry of teaching, the intelligence of their people as well as to win the help of their offerings and prayers; (5) We ask the Church through its history in the history and progress of Missions, and to use every effort to ministry of teaching, the intelligence of their people as well as to win the help of their offerings and prayers; 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## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
**CAPRI**, Italian str., 2,690, Pedone, 6th May—Singapore 30th April, General—Carlotta & Co.  
**FAUSANG**, British str., 1,410, Malkin, 6th May—Singapore 2nd May, Rice, Meal & General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**GERMANIA**, German str., 6th May—Canton.  
**HONGKONG**, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 6th May—Wai-lai-wei 1st May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
**MARIE**, German str., 6th May—Canton.  
**NUMANTIA**, German str., 4,385, H. Feldmann, 6th May—Mojito 1st May, Flour and General—P. & A. S. S. Co.  
**SIGNAL**, German str., 950, G. Scholastic, 6th May—Newchwang and Chefoo 30th April.  
**TEIKOKU**, Dutch str., 2,826, H. Koops, 5th May—Mojito 20th April—Coal—Java-China—Japan Lijn.  
**TOONAN**, Chinese str., 942, A. A. Crawford, 5th May—Shanghai 2nd May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
**ULV**, Norwegian str., 885, J. Pedersen, 6th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice—Asgard Thoresen & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

**AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
 6th May.  
**Germania**, German str., for Newchwang.  
**Hidion**, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.  
**Hutokou**, British str., for Canton.  
**Marie**, German str., for Hankow.  
**Thordis**, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
**Wakamatsu**, Maru, Jap. str., for Woonung.

## DEPARTURES.

6th May.  
**AMIGO**, German str., for Manila.  
**CHENAN**, British str., for Canton.  
**FAITHFUL**, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
**MINNESOTA**, American str., for Nagsaki.  
**PALMER**, British str., for Woonung.  
**P. E. FREDERICK**, German str., for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. **Hutokou** reports: Light Southerly winds through with light and frequent fogs between Sadler and Breaker point.  
 The British str. **Fausing** reports: Moderate light N.E. breeze and slight sea with moderate N.E. swell first two days, the wind then hauling to S.E. with slight sea and fine clear weather, continuing same until arrival Hongkong.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 6th.  
**ABERDEEN DOCK**—*Prometheus*.  
**KOWLOON DOCK**—*Y. Sanku*, *H.M.S. Moorhen*, *China*, *Zeppo*, *H.M.S. Britomart*.  
**COSMOPOLITAN DOCK**—*Mausony*.

## VESSELS ON THE BEACH.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN."  
 Captain J. G. Offitt, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 7th May, at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [630]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.

For SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"  
 Captain G. S. Warner, B.N.S., will be despatched as above on 8th May.  
 For Freight or Passage apply  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1909. [575]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Raffaello and Raffaello United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY

VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean and South American Ports up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also BAHAMAS, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI"  
 Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.  
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [4]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

TRIESTE (Direct),

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,

ADEN, SUZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL to PERMAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC Ports.)

## THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA."  
 Captain Bergulian, will be despatched as above on or about 25th inst.  
 This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.  
 For information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
 SANDER, WIELE & Co., Agents.  
 Prince's Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [3]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"  
 Captain McGregor, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1909.  
 For Freight or passage apply to  
 MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.  
 Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [671]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L" nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2 From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3 From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DALIA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PIRA	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cooke, B.N.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	GLENLOGAN	Brit. str.	—	McGregor	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	LISERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Knael	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About end of May.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON & ANTWERP	BELORAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hildebrandt	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow.
HAYE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MDENMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. S. Warner, B.N.S.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAYE & HAMBURG, &c.	SILSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	V. Eder	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	BOANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Charbonnel	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOKIN	Fr. str.	—	T. Mural	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at D'light
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at D'light
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. F. Cops	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 2nd June.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE &c.	HOKOKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	TOTO KUNEN KAISHA	On 1st June, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	DERFFLINGER	Ger. str.	—	Bergulian	MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	2 m.	—	SANDER, WIELE & Co.	About 26th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Fr. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at 8 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	Fred. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Shotton	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TAIWAN	Ger. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	E. Gathemann	MELCHERS & Co.	On 11th June, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMARA	Jap. str.	—	Christiansen	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TUBODAS	Jap. str.	—	Zwart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUTOKOU	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN	On 9th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOTANG	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Vime, B.N.S.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOKA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Broo	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIAN	Fr. str.	—	T. Suruga	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ekkhon	OSAKA SHOSHU KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNGAMIA	Jap. str.	k.w.	B. Kon	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	1 m.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of May.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 18th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHU KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHU KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 11th inst., at 1 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	SHENWAN TOMES & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	SHENWAN TOMES & Co.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Beginning of June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 16th inst., p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. MEINERS	Wed'ay, 19th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. DEWES	About Wed'ay, 19th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. GATHEMANN	Friday, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. ISERN	About Saturday, 29th May.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SENDIL	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**

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Hongkong, 6th May, 1909.

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 From St. John or Quebec. "ALLAN LINER" Friday, 4th June. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri. 18th June. "ALLAN LINER" Friday, 9th July. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri. 30th July.

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

Queen's Building.

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## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

ANGKUT, German str., 1,000, C. Kumpel, 4th May—Bangkok 27th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
 ASTORIA, British str., 4,527, Harding, 3rd May—Shanghai 29th April, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
 BINH THUAN, French str., 994, Ribault-Laguens, 3rd May—Wuhu 26th April, Rice—Bradley & Co.  
 BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Ball, 1st May—Saigon 27th April, Rice—Chinese.  
 CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 5,068, F. L. Pyne, 2nd May—Shanghai 29th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 CHENAN, British str., 1,234, Brown, 5th May—Shanghai 2nd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 CHINA, American str., 3,186, Bailey, 1st May—San Francisco 2nd April, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. & Co.  
 CHINHA, British str., 1,350, A. Harris, 2nd May—Shanghai 29th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 CHOSANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandbeck, 4th May—Shanghai 29th April via Swatow General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., 1,114, J. Bendixen, 28th April—Singapore 29th April, General—Jensen & Co.  
 DATO MARU, Japanese str., 1,568, H. Mura, 5th May—Yamato 2nd May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 DENBIGH HALL, British str., 3,211, 25th April—New York 26th Feb. and Durban 30th March, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
 EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046



